

## ROOSEVELT IS INAUGURATED.

More Visitors in the Capital Than Ever Before.

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Oath Administered by Chief Justice Fuller—Thousands of People Block the Streets Along the Line of March—Seven Thousand Occupy Seats in the Grand Stand Fronting the Capitol.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resourceful in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every coign of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens

possessions. Many of them had never seen the Capitol, and, to a large number, the inauguration of a President was wholly strange.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng, where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies, entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals, the rattle of accoutrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to a pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccustomed at such close range.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the Capitol, and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions, on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the President's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7,000 persons. Jutting out from the main entrance the platform, with its decorations of flags, bunting, palms and flowers, was in brilliant contrast to the naked purity of the stately Capitol, on which, by act of congress, no decorative draping is permitted.

Some time before the beginning of the inaugural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets entitling them to seats on the stand began to take their places. By 12 o'clock the human garden, which had flourished in the Senate and House galleries, was transplanted to the open air amphitheater. The brilliant costumes of the women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the acre of people seated, who looked down upon ten acres standing, were hundreds banked upon every projecting ledge of the Capitol and filling the windows.

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude, all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the President. Shouts of

"There he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant programme in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the President's approach.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committee uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the President advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the President passed down the aisle he bowed his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgement of the salutation from the stand and the ovation from the people. His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the White House having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The President raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration and the President began his inaugural address, which was as follows:

My fellow citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and bolder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us: a full acknowledgement of responsibility which is ours; and fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others, and duties to ourselves, and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations on earth; and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere

friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wroging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fibre of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the form of a democratic republic. The conditions which have held for our marvelous material well being, which have developed to a very high degree of energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the Capitol and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the President.

The President went direct to his room in the Senate wing and began signing bills that had been passed.

### AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Twenty Thousand Casualties in Past Few Days.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. One of the Associated Press correspondents places the Russian loss at thirty thousand men and those of the Japanese at forty thousand. It is said that the attempt to draw a net around General Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but the Japanese from Simintin are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communication.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Goatu pass.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

## MINING NOTES OF INTEREST.

North Lawrence Mines are Almost Worked Out.

### MINERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

It Will be Held in Massillon

March 14—President Legg Will be a Candidate for Re-election to the Presidency—Peter Gorman and W. J. Davis Will Oppose Him.

Things are quiet in the coal mining districts about Massillon. Particularly is this so of the North Lawrence district, where two of the three large mines have already closed down, having been worked out, and at the third only a portion of the miners are working. About the Massillon district the coal mining business is not booming as it has been in other years at this season. Two of the North Lawrence coal mines are worked out. The pillars have been mined out and the mines will be abandoned. North Lawrence is beginning to show the effects of the shut down, about one hundred and fifty miners being out of work.

There are a few petty grievances about the district and President Legg, of this section of the United Mine Workers of America, with the assistance of Secretary-Treasurer Morgan and Vice President Davis, is settling them without much trouble.

On Tuesday, March 14, the miners of the Massillon district will hold their annual convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. The convention this year will not be as important as have other conventions owing to the fact that there will be no regular wage scale to adopt, the present agreement between operators and miners being of two years' duration. The punching machine scale will come up for discussion, however, and will require the attention of both miners and operators. One year ago a punching scale for one year was adopted. This was a sort of an experiment, and this year the punching machine scale will need revision and adjustment.

President Legg will have opposition for re-election at the convention March 14. Peter J. Gorman, whose name was mentioned last year as a candidate for the office, will again seek the presidency. President Legg will make no fight for the office but his friends are taking up his cause and argue that he should be re-elected for the good of the union, as he is familiar with every detail of the differences which exist between the operators and miners, and has proved himself during his term of office one of the most able presidents which the Massillon district has ever elected. W. J. Davis will also be a candidate for election to the position of president. John Davis will be a candidate for re-election to the vice presidency, and John Thomas will be his opponent in the contest. Thus far John Morgan has no opposition for re-election to the secretary-treasuryship, and it is hardly thought probable that any will develop.

### SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg Believes Army is in Desperate Strai's.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The Russian left is holding Kuroki, but the center is slowly yielding. The loss Thursday on the Russian right was enormous. The most serious news is that a Japanese column at Simintin has divided, one part to roll up the Russian right, the other going northeast to cut off communication. If the plan succeeds the Russian army will be surrounded.

### USED PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Two Massillon Men in Canton City Jail.

Canton, March 4.—Two men from Massillon, one giving the name of John Smith, which is supposed to be assumed, and George Nolan, were arrested at an early hour Saturday morning and placed in the city prison by Conductor Joseph Hollis, who has the power of a deputy sheriff. They were charged with using profane language and creating a disturbance on one of the Massillon cars while the trip was being made between the two cities. They were not given a hearing, but will answer later, when an affidavit will be signed by Hollis. They made a small deposit for their appearance when wanted.

### ONLY SEVEN DEAD.

Several Missing May Have Been Cremated.

Pittsburg, March 4.—All the wreckage of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad trains at Clifton, Pa., last night was entirely cleared by 10 o'clock this morning. No more bodies have been found and the previous estimate of seven dead is thought to be correct. It is possible, however, that several have been cremated in the fire following the wreck, as three members of the Ohio engineers' battalion and three porters are reported still missing. Richard Buenger, reported among the dead, is alive and his injuries are not serious.

## BODY FOUND BY SIDE OF TRACK.

An Unknown Man was Killed on the Pennsylvania.

### ACCIDENT WEST OF THE CITY.

The Body was Found by Sectionmen at 7 O'clock Saturday Morning and Brought to the City—The Man Thought to Have Been a Railroad Laborer from Chicago.

An unknown man, aged about 40 years, was killed by a Pennsylvania train some time Friday night at a point about three miles west of the city. The body was found Saturday morning at 7 o'clock by sectionmen and was brought to the Massillon station. The man was evidently a laborer and was modestly well dressed. He wore a new pair of trousers, a good coat and a fair pair of shoes. He had red hair and a heavy mustache and was about six feet tall. Nothing was found about the body to give any clue to his name.

Several small articles were found in the pockets, including a pipe and a tin can containing some tobacco, a package of cigarette papers, a pocketbook containing ten cents and a railroad laborer's card from the office of Aspen & Sweets, 81 South Canal street, Chicago, directing the bearer to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad office, where he could obtain employment at fifteen cents per hour. The card was dated February 16, 1905.

The man had evidently fallen from a train and struck the rail with his head. The upper part of his body was badly bruised. A deep cut ran diagonally across the left side of the face down to the left shoulder. The body was in a sad condition from exposure after the accident. The time of the accident can only be conjectured, although it is certain the man was killed several hours before the body was found by the sectionmen.

The body is now at Higert's undertaking rooms. Coroner Schlitz was notified soon after the finding of the body and the bringing of it to the Pennsylvania station.

### FOUND STRYCHNINE.

Detectives Carefully Search Mrs. Stanford's Home.

San Francisco, March 4.—The Call today says that at a late hour this morning comes the startling information that during a search of Mrs. Stanford's residence on Nob Hill by detectives, yesterday, a bottle containing strychnine was found. This, it is believed, brings the perpetration of the murder close home.

### ROAD CLEAR TO MUKDEN.

Left Wing of Russian Army is Cut Off

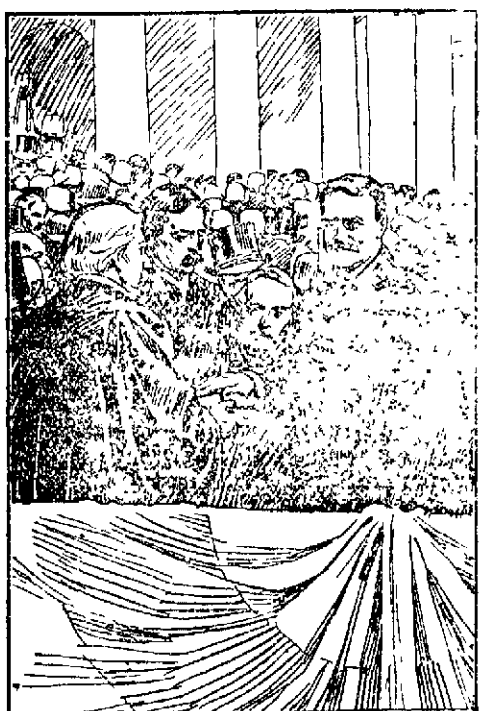
Berlin, March 4.—The Tageblatt has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that Kuropatkin reported last evening that the Russian left wing had been cut off and that the Japanese were marching on Mukden. His position is extremely dangerous.

### FIGHTING ALL ALONG LINE.

Tokio, March 4.—It is announced today from the army in Manchuria that fighting on the right, center and left is resulting in steady Japanese gains. The Russians have been defeated at Simintin.

### JAPS IN NORTHERN KOREA.

Vladivostok, March 4.—Two thousand Japanese troops have landed at Shengudahn, in northern Korea.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH.

on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.

Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants blocks away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity were unable to gain desirable places to view the grand procession that was to follow.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The Eastern states were rivalled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the Middle and far West. Delegations were present from every one of the insular



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
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Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 60.  
Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at  
Baker's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar  
Stand and Hankins' News Stand in  
North Mill Street.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class  
matter.

MONDAY, MARCH 8 1915

"Hold your breath, don't speak loud and don't sit down hard," said a citizen Saturday morning as he boarded one of the ancient cars, irreverently styled "dinkies," which the Canton-Akron Railway Company has been using in the city for the past few days. The caution was not a vain one. The cars are rotten with age. Like the one he was on, they may yet "go to pieces all at once." Everybody wishes this fatality would occur during the present generation.

The season of marbles is at hand. Everybody who knows anything about the game realizes how dear to the heart of the youth are the "purees," the "glassies," the "agates" and other prizes which have to be won by much kneeling on muddy pavements and much expert manipulating of small, dirty fingers. A boy was arrested Saturday morning for stealing a "puree" from a merchant. The independent does not condone the theft, far from it, but it realizes that the provocation was great. Hereafter when small boys come into stores to buy marbles let the proprietors keep a careful eye out. It is hard to have a desperate need for "purees" and have nothing but "commies" in one's trousers pockets.

## A GREAT WEAPON

Massillon People Cannot Fail to Appreciate Its Value.

Only one weapon  
To fight backache—  
The weapon that strikes the cause—  
Doan's Kidney Pills strike the root  
Their work proves it.  
You read of cures many years ago.  
And the cures were lasting cures.  
Read the following:  
Mrs. Philip Wendling, of 50 North Erie street, Massillon, says: "I suffered so much from backache and other consequences of inactive kidneys previous to using Doan's Kidney Pills in the spring of 1900 that I believed it would never leave me. The use of this remedy cured me at that time and I told the people of Massillon about it through our newspapers. Now, in the month of July, 1904, my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills is as high as when I first expressed it. I have advised more than one sufferer from kidney complaint and backache to get Doan's Kidney Pills and relief would surely follow their use. I know of other people who have been cured by them."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfect well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berville, Mich.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	32
Creamery butter, per lb.	37
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens, spring, lb.	16
Cabbage, per pound	24
Lettuce, per lb.	18
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	60

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:	
Country butter, per lb.	25-26
Eggs, per dozen	27
Chickens, live, per lb.	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	14
Chickens, dressed	12
Cabbage, per doz.	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

Following are the selling prices.	
Wheat, per bushel	\$1.15
Oats, per bushel	92-98
Corn, per bushel	55

Following are the selling prices.	
Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	35
Shelled corn, per bushel	7
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn, per bushel	70
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10.30

## INGOMAR



By Contender, he by Satellite, he by Robert Bonner, by Hambleton for dam by Kentucky Gray Eagle, he by Red Eagle. Will stand the season of 1915 at one and one-half miles northwest of Juntura and one-half mile south of Goat Hill School House. Ingomar is a chestnut sorrel stallion, stands 16-4 hands high and weighs 1250 pounds. A fine actor, gentle and of excellent disposition. Race record 2:24 1/2. Trials in 2:20. TERMS: \$10.00 to insure a mare with foal; \$15.00 to insure a colt 15 days old.

ELSWORTH BOURNMAN.

## READY FOR INAUGURAL BALL.

Pension Building Transformed Into a Fairy Land for the Occasion.

Washington, March 4.—Italian skies seldom covered a more beautiful scene than that on which the newly inaugurated president will gaze as he enters his pampered box tonight formally to open the inaugural ball. He will find himself in an Italian garden, surrounded by a two-story arcade hung with festoons of laurel and southern smilax and baskets of gaily colored orchids and pink azaleas. Flowers bloom everywhere and stately palms from the tropics stand here and there amid the golden columns of the arcade with its ivory facades.

This is what has been done with the Pension building, where every inaugural ball since President Cleveland's inauguration has been held. For months the decoration committee has been working and the result of their labors will be seen tonight.

Five thousand yards of laurel roping and 500 wreaths have been used in decorating the arcade. The hundred of bougainvillea plants which stand in front of the bandstand were brought from the Philippines and 500 fir trees were brought from Massachusetts. In the garden and around the president's box are blooming 3,000 roses and 100 azalea plants in full bloom.



THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Rising 52 feet from the floor back of the bandstand is a nimbus of electric lights in the shape of a shell and banked on either side by palms. Within this nimbus are 13 orange medallions representing the 13 original states. Each medallion is set with a blue and white five-pointed star. These medallions are set in a network of gold cable which is studded at the intersection of the mesh with gold lamps. Above the nimbus is a trophy of six American flags and an eagle.

At the opposite end of the ballroom in the first gallery is the president's box overlooking the entire hall. The box is draped with rich red curtains and enormous American beauty roses predominate in the decorations. The box is lined with ivory bunting. In the arrangement of this box the effort has been to bring the president to the front as prominently as possible. Immediately over the box hangs the president's flag and over this trophy flags. Huge royal palms with leaves 25 feet in length rise from the floor on either side of the box. These were imported from Porto Rico.

## NAN PATTERSON CANNOT VISIT HER DYING SISTER.

New York, March 4.—A request by Nan Patterson's father that she be allowed to go to Washington in custody of a keeper to see her sister, May Queen Milburn, who he said was dying, was denied by District Attorney Jerome.

Will Not Ask Change of Venue. Cleveland, March 4.—Mrs. Chadwick has given up the idea of asking for a change of venue in connection with her trial.

The Start of the Row. Dorothy—Say, auntie, is religion something to wear? Aunt Julia—My dear, why do you ask such foolish questions? Dorothy—'Cause papa said you used your religion for a cloak.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF. John Graham has announced himself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

TRUSTEE. The name of David M. Kerstetter is announced as a candidate for Township Trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

COUNTY TREASURER. The name of M. A. Fisher is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries in the spring, 1905.

INFORMAL DIRECTOR. The name of Harry C. Knobloch is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

INFORMAL DIRECTOR. The name of Clark W. Metzger, of Richville, O., is announced as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

INFORMAL DIRECTOR. Isaac H. Smith, of Alliance, has announced himself as a candidate for informal director, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

## Real Estate For Sale.

The undersigned executor will offer at private sale two tracts of land, 31 miles southwest of Massillon on Pigeon Run road. First tract of 26.69 acres. Tuscarawas township, section 25, choice land. Second tract 33.89 acres Tuscarawas township, section 25.

JOHN J. WEFLE, Executor of John Wefler, deceased

Want column ads. pay. Try it

## DEATH OVERTAKES INAUGURAL TRAIN

Twelve Persons Killed and 40 Injured in Wreck 7 Miles West of Allegheny.

## DEBRIS IS CONSUMED BY FIRE

Several Bodies Probably Cremated. Victims Mostly Ohio Guardsmen from Cleveland—Second Section Stops to Cool Hot Box and Third Crashes Into Rear.

Pittsburg, March 4.—As the result of a rear-end collision between two sections of a Cleveland special, bound for the inauguration, at Clifton station, on the Pittsburg, Port Wayne and Chicago railway, seven miles west of Allegheny, at 7:10 o'clock last evening, at least 12 people are dead and about 40 injured.

The Dead. Lieutenant Donaldson C. Scofield. Captain William R. Hendry. Corporal James Kehoe. Private H. R. Held. James Gray, "Old Jeff." Twelve-year-old son of Capt. Pinney. The first four are all members of the first battalion of engineers of the Ohio national guard. Gray was cook for Battery A. O. N. G.

The Injured. Suburban Hospital, Bellevue—Major J. R. McGuigg, Cleveland; Clarence Smith, Fairfield O.

Allegheny General Hospital—J. C. Orbits, age 20, Company C, Cleveland; George Fanner, Cleveland; Bert Tancred, Cleveland; P. C. Davis, Cleveland; Hubbard Lane, negro cook Cleveland; George B. Reilly, Cleveland; Frank Gropp, Cleveland; Orel B. Stimpson, Cleveland; Charles Sturges, Cleveland; J. E. Weil, Cleveland; George Garbowsk, Cleveland; Charles Gorman, Cleveland.

Train Carried Soldiers. Mercy Hospital—W. R. Conse, Cleveland, conductor of the train; Frank Johnston, Cleveland; Lieutenant O. C. Pinney, Cleveland; Floyd Palmer, Cleveland; Lieutenant Walter McArthur, Cleveland; Captain Charles Geckler, Cleveland; Lieutenant Clifford B. Haskins, Cleveland; Hugh Bidman, Cleveland; Lieutenant Eugene Stearn, Cleveland; Lieutenant E. W. Briggs, Cleveland; E. A. Bond, Cleveland.

Section No. 2 left Cleveland at 2 o'clock, carrying 200 members of the first battalion of engineers of the Ohio national guard. The train was made up of a baggage car and six Pullmans, and was running as a special through to Washington. The first four cars were occupied in the following order: The band, companies A, B, D and C. The last car was occupied by the officers and a number of their guests. The second train was another through special carrying 250 members of the Tippecanoe club, Cleveland's swell organization.

The second section stopped at Rochester to cool off a hot box, which caused the loss of considerable time and allowed the third section to gain upon it. The third section had left Cleveland a half hour later. At Clifton station the train stopped again on account of the hot box. What happened after that is told by Engineer Nick Long of the third section. He said:

Engineer Describes Disaster. "As we rounded the curve I saw the green light of the automatic block, which showed me the track was clear. The next instant I saw the flagman running back and waving his lantern I shut her off and put on the air, but the tracks were slippery with the light rain and we could not stop. We struck the rear car and went clear through it and half way through the next coach. The first car was split wide open and we plunged clear through it. Neither my fireman nor myself had time to jump. It was all so sudden we both sat in our seats until our engine came to a standstill.

The soldiers and officers were making merry and talking over the anticipated good time in the national capital. Several groups were playing cards and others were listening to the stories of the other trips being told by their comrades. On the platforms of each car little groups gathered, impatient at the delay.

Suddenly the screech of the advancing second train's whistle was heard. The next instant came the crash. The shock was terrific, window panes were shattered and the lights in several of the coaches went out, only to appear again in the form of fire, spreading death and destruction. Cries of "Get out," "Keep your seats," "Look out for the fire," and similar warnings came from all parts of the train.

Wreckage Catches Fire. Some tumbled through the jagged windows, while others squeezed through the narrow doorways of the Pullman cars. Some fearing to create panic, and believing the danger was not imminent, kept their seats until their comrades became more quiet.

Those who reached the ground first immediately turned their attention to rescuing their comrades. The members of the engineers and of the band in the first three cars hurried to the rear and started the work of rescuing their officers and friends in the three last cars.

It was not five minutes after the collision occurred until every car on the first train was in flames from the

explosion of the gas tanks. The flames lighted on both sides of the Ohio river. Residents of Emsworth and Clifton who did not hear the crash of the trains were made aware of the wreck by the glare from the burning cars.

Members of the Tippecanoe club, in the second train, were hurled from their seats by the shock and a number sustained broken arms and limbs and scalp wounds. In less than an hour after the wreck occurred a special train, carrying doctors and medical supplies, arrived on the scene from the city.

Before the arrival of this train doctors from Emsworth and vicinity were administering to the injured.

Fire Department Arrives. Shortly after the arrival of the physicians came the volunteer fire department of Avon, which immediately applied its energies to extinguishing the flames and rescuing the victims. A short water supply interfered with their efforts and the fire spread the entire length of the train.

There are several stories told as to the cause of the wreck, but it was said last night that the second train was coming so fast that it could not stop after seeing the block; that the wheels slid for fully 100 yards after the brakes had been applied.

The cause of the wreck is believed to have been due to the fact that the second train bearing members of the Tippecanoe club had not been flagged. Frank H. Deihl, leader of the drum corps of the Tippecanoe club, said that he was shaken up and went forward to the rear of the first train immediately he got off. "I saw a trainman standing there with a lantern in his hand and heard him say 'It's my fault; I should have gone back.'"

When a train stops in any given block the first block to the rear of the train shows a red or danger signal, and the next block to the rear shows a green or caution signal. Sometimes a white light is used instead of green. According to a statement obtained from a railroad employe the first train stopped at such a point that the rear of the train was just a few yards beyond the red danger signal, protecting the block in which his train was standing.

Stopped Near Danger Signal. The section carrying the Tippecanoe club were in sight, going at a rate estimated at about 35 miles an hour. It had only begun to slow down after having passed the caution signal and had no time to come to a standstill before it reached the red light, which marked the spot on which the first train was standing. The locomotive ploughed its way through the last two cars of the first train.

The dead and injured are mostly among the officers and Company C, which had the car next to the officers. The first car on the second section was used for baggage. Kirk's Military band occupied the second car. Company B the third car, Company A the fourth car, Company D the fifth car and Company C the sixth car, while the officers occupied the rear car.

The members of the Tippecanoe club who were able continued their journey to Washington, but the soldiers, whose comrades had been killed in the disaster, had no heart to continue the journey to Washington and returned to Cleveland on a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

## HERMANN AGAIN INDICTED.

Charge of Destroying Public Records Made Against Congressman.

Washington, March 4.—Binger Hermann, member of congress from Oregon and former commissioner of the general land office, has been indicted by the federal grand jury here on the charge of destroying public records.

The substance of the charge is that Mr. Hermann, just previous to his resignation as commissioner, destroyed 35 letter press copy books containing copies of official communications written by him as commissioner of the general land office and relating to the business of that bureau. Mr. Hermann's attorney appeared in court immediately after the indictment had been found, and on behalf of his client waived the exemption due a member of congress and asked that bail be fixed. District Attorney Beach suggested \$5,000, while Mr. Hermann's counsel named \$2,500, the latter figure being set by the court.

## WEAPONS DECLINED.

Virchow's Odd Proposition When Challenged by Bismarck.

Dr. Virchow, the eminent man of science, had been sharply criticizing Prince Bismarck, who was then chancellor.

At the end of a particularly severe attack Bismarck felt himself personally affronted and sent seconds to Virchow with a challenge to fight a duel.

The man of science was found in his laboratory, hard at work at experiments which had for their object the discovery of a means of destroying trichinae, which were making great ravages in Germany.

"Ah," said the doctor, "a challenge from Prince Bismarck, eh? Well, well, as I am the challenged party, I suppose I have the choice of weapons here they are."

He held up two large sausages, which seemed to be exactly alike.

"One of these sausages," he said, "is filled with trichinae; it is deadly. The other is perfectly wholesome. Extravagantly they can't be told apart. Let his excellency do me the honor to choose whichever of these he wishes and eat it, and I will eat the other!"

Though the proposition was as reasonable as any dueling proposition could be, Prince Bismarck's representatives refused it. No duel was fought and no one accused Virchow of cowardice.

## RUSSIANS WHIPPED

Kuropatkin's Army in Full Retreat Before Victorious Japanese.

## FLIGHT MAY YET BE CUT OFF

Japanese Flanks Closing In on Russian Line of Communications—Loss of Czar's Army 7,000 Men—Mukden Crowded With Wounded.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—According to the latest information from the front the battle is now general and the most desperate character. The losses have been exceedingly heavy on both sides. Although it is not officially admitted, it is regarded as certain that General Kuropatkin is directing all his efforts to the withdrawal of his army to Tlie pass. It is now practically a rear guard action, but the task of extricating himself is proving very difficult. The Japanese have not only driven in his left but a column is already reported to have crossed the Hun river east of Fushun.

At the same time the Japanese are pressing the Russian center under cover of the fire of their siege guns and General Kuropatkin is gradually retiring before the Japanese advance. The efforts of the Japanese to envelop the Russian right wing have been unsuccessful, but it has been forced back almost on a line with Mukden. Two Russian divisions were dispatched to head off the wide flanking column advancing from the Liao river toward Simintin (about 30 miles west of Mukden), but they were too late, the Japanese having entered the town.

According to unofficial reports the Russian losses were nearly 7,000 men.

Mukden, March 4.—A ceaseless artillery fire is heard 10 miles southward. The roaring of the guns is becoming more distinct every hour. The Russian losses during the last five days have been heavy. The wounded are streaming through Mukden northward, the hospital train service being infinitely better than at the time of the battle of the Shakhe river. Great confusion prevails in this city, every means of transport out of Mukden being used.

The brunt of the fighting fell on General Daniloff's division and General Lubavins' division, which held the heights of Tomous mountain. Thus far General Rennenkampf has successfully barred the way of General Kuroki's columns.

## MORSEL FOR THE HUNGRY.

Czar Offers Small Concessions to His Discontented Subjects.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—In the Alexandra palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, surrounded by the ministers and a few members of the court and with the empress at his side, Emperor Nicholas affixed his signature to a rescript containing his majesty's decree to give elected representatives of the people an opportunity to express their views in the preparation of the laws of the empire.

This is the autocracy's final response to the agitation in favor of participation by the people in government which has brought Russia in the last few months almost to the brink of revolution. It involves no change in the regime of autocracy, and it means neither a constitution nor a national assembly. At the same time it recognizes right of the people to be heard regarding laws under which they must live.

The signing of the document came at the end of a dramatic scene, the climax of which was an impassioned speech by Emperor Nicholas to his ministers, in which he declared that he sought only the welfare of his subjects.

"I am willing," the emperor said, "to shed my blood for the good of my people."

A general strike has been proclaimed by the workmen in this city, whose demands for the release of 3,000 of their comrades confined in St. Petersburg dungeons, for the right of free speech and a free press have been refused by the emperor.

These demands were made at a meeting called at the instance of the czar at which the workmen were invited to choose 50 representatives to assist in formulating industrial reforms. The workmen declared they would choose no representatives until their demands were granted.

Serious trouble is looked for today, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs. The populace is greatly excited and troops are being posted by the authorities with a view to preventing any demonstration.

## Consulship for Columbus Man.

Washington, March 4.—The post of consul general at Shanghai will be offered to Colonel James Linn Rogers of Columbus, O. Colonel Rogers formerly was editor of one of the daily newspapers of Columbus. He was on McKinley's staff when he was governor of Ohio and was a close personal friend of the late president.

## New York Police Prevent Lynching.

New York, March 4.—Led by an enraged father, who asserted that the Syrian had attempted to maltreat his 11-year-old daughter, a mob of 300 'longshoremen dragged Asaad H. Enchor from his room, placed a noose around his neck, and were about to strangle him up to a lamp post when the police interfered.

## DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, March 4.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade this morning says: Trade reports are still somewhat conflicting, but on the whole improvement has followed more settled weather, and the outlook is considered favorable, even in sections where current business is irregular. Mercantile collections are not as prompt as in the east and elsewhere, but the liabilities of commercial failures in February were much smaller than a year ago. Traffic blockades have been lifted, restoring a normal distribution of merchandise, and railway earnings in February were only 5.1 per cent smaller than last year, despite the severe weather at the start. Little idle machinery is noticed in the iron and steel industry, textile mills are increasingly active, and New England shoe shops are shipping more freely than a year ago, although there is still delay in booking orders for fall footwear. Minor manufacturing plants are also preparing for large sales, indicating that confidence remains unshaken. Agricultural communities have prospered, cash prices of all farm products maintaining profitable positions, but the speculative markets are erratic. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week shows a gain of \$1,116,819 in value of merchandise imported, while exports decreased \$887,535 compared with the same week last year.

## SERVANTS SUSPECTED.

Mrs. Stanford's Household Employes Under Close Surveillance.

San Francisco, March 4.—Although every effort is being made to find a motive for the reported poisoning of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, and to fix the guilt, no arrests have been made.

The detectives are keeping their eyes on Albert Beverly, the former butler, and Elizabeth Richmond, the former maid of Mrs. Stanford, and upon the six or eight employes, mostly Chinese, in the Stanford house in this city, which no one is permitted to enter or leave without permission.

A careful analysis of the mineral water from the drinking of which Mrs. Stanford narrowly escaped death at her residence in this city shows that an attempt upon her life probably was made at that time, Jan. 14. In his analysis Chemist Falkenau announces that a water glass of the mineral water would contain 0.8 of a grain of strychnine, half a grain being the ordinary fatal dose.

## Dynamite Kills Four Workmen.

Pikeville, Ky., March 4.—At the railroad camp of A. H. Calligan, a Chesapeake and Ohio railroad contractor at the mouth of Greasy creek, 10 miles south of here, four workmen were instantly killed, two were fatally hurt and four dangerously injured by an explosion. The men were heating dynamite in powder cans.

## Mississippi Packet Burned.

Memphis, Tenn., March 4.—Advices from Lake Providence, La., state that the steamer Delta, owned by the Arkansas River Packet company, burned at Hayward Island. All passengers were rescued. The boat was valued at \$75,000.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 3.—Trade was brought almost to a halt today in all grain and provisions. The chief reason seeming was a report that the attempted squeeze in wheat for May delivery had never in reality been abandoned. With the exception of May wheat, which is up 1/4 @ 1/2 c, closing prices are practically identical with yesterday's final quotations. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.15 1/2; July, 98 1/2; corn, May, 48 1/2; oats, May, 31 1/2.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS—MARCH 3.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 51 1/2 @ 52; new high mixed, 50 @ 50 1/2; new yellow ear, 54 @ 54 1/2.  
Oats—No. 2 white, 36 @ 36 1/2; No. 3, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4; No. 4, 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.50 @ 12.75; No. 1 mixed, \$12.25 @ 12.50; loose from wagon, \$14 @ 16.  
Eggs—Selected candied, 30 @ 31; 36 @ 36; dairy, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2.  
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 @ 14 1/2; Ohio cream, 14 @ 14 1/2; Limberger, new, 13 1/2 @ 14.  
Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.30 @ 5.50; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.50 @ 3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50 @ 4.25; choice milch cows, \$3.50 @ 4.50; medium to good milch cows, \$2 @ 3.50; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3 @ 4; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3 @ 3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 @ 2.75; fair to choice stockers, \$1.50 @ 2.50.  
Calves—Vea's, good to choice, \$7.25 @ 7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.  
Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.30; medium weights, \$5.30; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.25 @ 5.30; good light Yorkers, \$5.15 @ 5.20; pigs, good to prime, \$4.80 @ 4.90.  
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6 @ 6.25; good to choice mixed, \$5.68 @ 5.90; fair to good mixed, \$5 @ 5.50; culls and common, \$2.50 @ 4; lambs, spring, \$5 @ 8.15.

## Healthy Mentality.

A large, healthy, normal mind will see the good in another much more quickly than the evil, but a narrow, peevish mind has an eye only for faults, for the unlovely and the crooked. The clear, the beautiful, the true and the magnanimous are too large for its vision. It delights in tearing down or destroying, but it is incapable of up-building.—London Answers.



# FAIRBANKS TAKES THE OATH

## A Great Gathering In the Senate Chamber.

### CEREMONY BRIEF AND SIMPLE.

Senator Frye, as President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Administered the Oath—The President and His Cabinet, Members of the House, the Diplomatic Corps and Hundreds of Distinguished Officials in Attendance.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the Senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at high noon today inducted into the office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the Senate of the Fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the Senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the President, and were in reality, while themselves of great import, the prelude of the more important event. The installation of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the Senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the preceding officer of the Senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past fifty years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the Senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capital city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the Senate floor, with his cabinet, were the President of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the House of Representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attendance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service.

Practically all the variety of hue and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the few army and navy officers present were decorated, there was a dull level black and brown on the first floor. This monotony was relieved somewhat in the background by a sprinkle of gold on the gray walls of the chamber, but it was not sufficient to compensate for the absence of animation which only the ladies, with their flowers and ribbons and feathers, could contribute. The section of the gallery usually devoted to the private use of senators was today entirely surrendered to what may be called the executive party, and was occupied by the families and immediate friends of the President and the vice president and of the members of the supreme court and the cabinet. The front row of seats on one side of this section was filled by the members of the President's household, and the corresponding row on the other side by those of the vice president's, Mrs. Roosevelt and the wife and mother of Vice President Fairbanks being prominent among them. The diplomatic gallery, which is rarely occupied by more than two or three persons at a time, was crowded today by the wives of representatives of the various foreign embassies and legations, all manifesting much eagerness to witness what they evidently considered an exceptional ceremony. Directly opposite that quarter num-

ous members of the newspaper fraternity occupied their usual places in the press gallery, most of them diligently engaged in portraying the interesting scenes about them. Other portions of the gallery were given over to persons holding special tickets. Every niche and cranny was filled, but the careful rearrangement which limited the number of tickets to the exact capacity of the hall prevented unseemly crowding.

The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests began to make their appearance. This circumstance was due to the fact that while the officials were detained, until a specified time, the gallery doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and ticket holders permitted to enter any time thereafter. They found more of the star performers in their assigned places, if senators may be expected, but the wait was not long, and in the meantime the gallery visitors easily devised entertainment among themselves. The senators, many of them showing fatigue as the result of recent long hours of labor, were grouped together compactly on the Republican side of the chamber, an arrangement made necessary to make room for other dignitaries.

The two big round faced gold clocks which front with solemn mien and in stately service from the north and south walls of the Senate chamber, had measured the time up to 11:45 when the first of the special guests arrived. These were the members of the House of Representatives. They had marched over in a body to the quarters of the Senate through the long corridor from their own hall at the other end of the Capitol, headed by their redoubtable leader, Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an invading army, and when the south doors of the Senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton announced "the speaker and the House of Representatives," they walked proudly to the seats assigned them on the Democratic side of the chamber, accepting as their due the honor done them when, upon the stroke of the gavel of the president pro tempore, the Senate and its visitors rose as one person to welcome the new. The speaker had scarcely taken his seat at the side of the presiding officer, and senators and guests had not more than resumed their chairs, when the doors again parted, and Alonzo H. Stewart, also assistant sergeant-at-arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps, "the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary," he said in ringing tones, and again, upon the fall of the gavel, all came to a standing posture, while Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell escorted the foreign dignitaries to their places fronting the presiding officer. The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the gentlemen themselves were the subjects of much admiring comment.

Events followed quickly. From this time until Senator Fairbanks began his address the senators and their visitors were kept quite constantly engaged in rising to receive newcomers. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court, officially gowned in long monkish robes and with Chief Justice Fuller, distinguished in appearance, leading the van. The judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aide, and they, by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, and his aide, who were separately announced as the representatives of the two warlike arms of the government. Gradually the hall was filled, and the scene had become more and more animated, until for the last time in connection with the occasion, the doors were opened to admit a guest. He was the guest of guests—the President—the President and the President-elect—Theodore Roosevelt. "The President and his cabinet," proclaimed Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell in well modulated phrase.

Again all were on their feet, and again was attention sharply fixed. In the entire assemblage there were comparatively few who could not boast personal acquaintance with the chief executive, but this fact did not prevent a general craning of necks to observe

him on this, the crowning occasion in his career. All eyes were turned upon him as, accompanied by the congressional committee and the members of the official household, he strode down the center aisle of the chamber in the wake of the conveying sergeant-at-arms, who placed him in a big red leather chair immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk, where, himself an interested spectator, and still flanked by the committee on arrangements, he sat facing the other spectators. He had gone directly to his seat, looking scarcely to the right or to the left, but evidently never unmindful of the splendid scene about him. Once at the place assigned him, he threw himself into his chair with wonted vigor, and immediately became visibly aware of his splendid environment. He has once before been a participant in an inaugural ceremony, but then only as the recipient of second honors. He was there now as the head of the people of the nation, and by right of their choice and he looked the part. His manner was that of a man who appreciates responsibilities and at the same time feels capable of assuming them—self conscious and self reliant, the object of all observation and alive to all surroundings.

But the chief executive had very little time for reflection. Inauguration time had arrived. The man who had shared with him the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where on the fourth of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood, to take the oath of the vice presidential office. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform on which sat President Pro Tempore Frye and Speaker Cannon, the former of whom was on the eve of performing the last act of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr. Fairbanks not only vice president but also the permanent presiding officer of the Senate.

Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two official time pieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when, according to the requirements made and provided, the Fifty-eighth congress must come to a close, the Twenty-ninth congress be started on its career, and the new presiding officer introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the visitors were in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him in the form of an official oath the few impressive words which transformed the Indiana leader from the position of a senator to that of vice president of the United States. The ceremony did not consume to exceed two minutes of time, but it was conducted with such dignity and solemnity as to make a lasting impression on all present. Profound stillness characterized the dense assemblage while it was in progress, none present apparently failing to appreciate that an act of sacred national import was being performed. The oath concluded, the two leading participants shook hands cordially, and Mr. Frye spoke a few hurried words of congratulation. With a last positive thump of the gavel the Maine senator relinquished his position as president pro tempore by announcing the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth congress. Without a look backward, he vacated the seat he had occupied for almost four years, stepped from the presiding officer's platform to the Senate floor and there took his seat to listen with other senators to the address of the new vice president. Mr. Fairbanks had no difficulty in being heard. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice, so well tried during the past campaign, easily reaching all parts of the chamber.

The address received careful attention, and at its conclusion the vice president instructed the secretary of the Senate to read the President's call for an extraordinary session of the Senate. The reading accomplished and the Senate of the Fifty-ninth congress thus installed, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the Senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session. In response to a quiet signal from the chair, the Senate and its guests arose and stood while Dr. Hale in his usual impressive manner uttered the invocation.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years. They appeared in platoons of four in alphabetical order at the desk of the vice president, each being accompanied by his colleague. The oath was administered by Mr. Fairbanks, and in each case was immediately followed by signing the Senate roll of membership. This ceremony concluded the day's session and the Senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The official guests left the chamber in order the reverse of that in which they had entered, and were closely followed by the visitors in the galleries. The arrangement for exit was excellently contrived, the departure was without confusion or disorder, and only a few minutes were required to clear the hall.

## DEATH MIGHT BE PREFERABLE

### Imprisonment Regarded by Russians With Horror.

### PRISONERS MADE HARMLESS.

#### When Insanity or Suicide Supervene the Appointed End Has Been Secured—The Refinements of Russian Prison System—Torture in Cells.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Well may the inhabitants of St. Petersburg shudder as they glance beyond the Neva, at the dark fortress whence, each hour, the north wind brings across the river the discordant sound of its melancholy bells. Melancholy, indeed, for nothing but memories of suffering and oppression sit upon its granite walls, says the St. James's Gazette. Here Peter I tortured and mutilated his enemies. Here he slew his own son Alexis, and to this dungeon, during the licentious reign of the empresses, omnipotent favorites consigned aspiring rivals. And since then whole generations of men and women, for no other crime than love of their oppressed country, have entered these gates, often to leave them no more.

The horrors perpetrated within the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul and the Schlusselburg are typical of the prison system all over the Russian empire, and in spite of official efforts to suppress the facts it has been possible to obtain the truth, both from former officials and from those who have suffered.

A special refinement of the Russian prison system in the case of political prisoners and suspects, who are not given a short shrift on the galley or the gallows, is continued solitary confinement until, as in the case of that splendid intellectual reformer, Dmitri Pisareff, they can be reported as "harmless." Some prisoners here were relieved of their senses quite gently and almost politely. They were shut up in comfortable cells well lit by electric light, and for mental pabulum they were supplied with only religious and technical works. When insanity or suicide supervened, the appointed end had been secured.

But the doom of others present even greater features of horror. Imagine a dark, damp cell, measuring about ten by six feet beneath the level of the surrounding waters, in which the chained man or woman is condemned to lie in absolute idleness, studiously isolated from any intercourse with human beings. There is no bed, no sort of pillow, nothing whatever to cover the body but the prisoner's gray cloak. The amount allowed for food is five farthings a day, which provides bread and water, and three times a week a small bowl of warm soup. For ten minutes every second day the miserable wretch is allowed to see the light and breathe the air in the prison yard.

For the rest, intolerable loneliness, absolute silence, occupation of not the smallest kind, no books, no writing materials, no instruments of manual labor. Madness comes to such gradually with the passing years, not as it came to an unhappy young lady, a rising painter, who received such treatment at the hands of the brutish prison police that she lost her reason instantly. In the majority of cases the mind rots gradually in the enfeebling body. Suicide and madness are the two great weapons in which Russian autocracy puts its trust.

Frequently, says one who has been a prisoner in one of these Russian hells, some poor wretches will make a feeble attack upon a warden in the hope of at last being brought to trial. Shooting or hanging has been their lot. The scenes of suffering witnessed at a slow hanging occupying at least half an hour, have been terrible. Within the courtyard of the prison is a hand hoist for lowering ropes depending over a gallows. To these the victims are attached and then slowly elevated until midway to struggle and gasp till death relieves them from their agony. Should the governor or superior present be desirous of getting through the business speedily a warden is ordered to seize the suspended victim's feet and hang on, swinging backward and forward.

On previous occasions when there has been a large number of political offenders insubordination has been deliberately manufactured to afford a pretext for judicial murder. From a Polish nobleman, the husband of an English lady now in London, I learned details of his experiences in such a case. "We never knew," he said, "I and those who had been taken at the same time, until after our morning parade in the prison yard who would return alive to his cell or who would remain in the yard—upon his back on the stones. Every morning we were subjected to the grim sport of a lottery. After being brought from our cells to the yard

we were placed in line, and a certain number being drawn—say five—that number of men were told off from the right. The doomed fifth was then marched with his back to the further wall and a file of soldiers did the rest. I saw my own brother shot before my eyes one morning. I was eventually exiled to Siberia, and from there I managed to escape."

Do you know what it is to have your sentence of death commuted by the czar? A little while ago Europe commented with satisfaction on the commutation by the czar of three death sentences out of five. These "fortunate ones" were immured in cells in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Not only were these dens dark for twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, but the walls were running with damp and pools of water had gathered on the floor. Neither book nor anything that might distract the mind was allowed, and one prisoner having been found designing geometrical figures with his bread had it removed by the jailer, with the remark that hard labor convicts "were not permitted to amuse themselves."

Another calculated torture in these cells is the eyehole, at which a warden or soldier is posted to watch the prisoner. By this means the quietest prisoner is soon moved to frenzy, and the slightest insubordination is at once punished by merciless flogging, if not worse. Thus it comes about that of the three men whose sentences had been commuted, one, after a year of these horrors, became a consumptive; another, a robust and vigorous workingman, went mad; the third, also a man of powerful physique, was rotted with scurvy. Such is the "mercy of the czar."

## INDIANS OF CULTURE.

### Fun Among Blanketed Braves at Washington.

Washington, March 4.—The blanket Indians who came to take part in the parade if they could and to be spectators if they must, are having the time of their lives. Though they wear the habiliments of savagery, they smoke cigarettes and generally deport themselves as finished men-about-town. They have already created considerable amusement and excitement by riding about the city in two automobiles. The sight of Indians with enormous feather head-dresses and blankets and paint in conjunction with two high-powered and very modern automobiles was a sight worth seeing.

As a matter of fact, nearly all of these Indians are graduates of the Carlisle Indian school, and they are about as much up in the ways of civilization as their white brothers. They were down at the Indian office yesterday and after they had got through their talk with Commissioner Leupp they good naturedly lined up on the steps of the interior department for an amateur to take their photograph. The photographer was wrestling with a new camera, and turning to a friend who was with him, said:

"I'm not used to this machine, and hanged if I know what stop I ought to use."

One of the blanket braves stepped out from the group and took a casual look at the name plate on the camera. Then he cocked one eye at the partly clouded sky and said in perfect English:

"I think that with this light if you use a 48 aperture you will have it about right."

The photographer used stop 48, but it is impossible yet to say how the picture came out.

## Dangerous Vertigo

Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, Associated with a Sense of Fullness, Dull Pain or Nervous Sick Headache is a Certain Indication of an Oncoming Apoplexy or Paralysis.

### DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

If the person subject to attack of dizziness or swimming of the head, commonly called vertigo, would only stop to realize that these symptoms are not a disease in themselves, not temporary ailments, but the painest sort of warnings from nature of grave troubles of deeper origin, of an exhausted nervous system or of an oncoming apoplexy, epilepsy or paralysis, the matter would receive prompt attention. Dr. A. W. Chase knew this and provided the cure in his celebrated Nerve Pill, a medicine that brings back the glow of health and strength by its power to furnish just what the ill-fed, half starved nervous system needs, good, rich, wholesome blood and nerve force or energy.

Mr. E. Smith, of No. 1 Union St., Troy, N. Y., says:

"I used to suffer constantly from nervous headache and dizzy spells. They came on at any time and in any place—I was never safe from them—stooping over always resulted in vertigo—my head pained me as well. I got a box of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS and they cured the trouble rapidly, easily and completely. It is the best medicine I ever took. I am as sound as a dollar again in every particular and very glad to recommend it to any one in a similar condition as a safe and certain cure." 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package. For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, Ohio.

## HOSPITAL NOTES.

### Number of Patients Doubled in Five Years.

### A NEW COTTAGE TO BE BUILT.

#### All of the State Hospitals are Crowded—The Death of William H. Drew Removed One of the Oldest Employees—Superintendent Eyman Called to Dalton Friday.

There were 1,398 patients in the Massillon state hospital on February 15, 1905, and a number have been admitted since that time. It is estimated that there are now 1,410 patients in the institution. This is an increase hardly looked for by the state and the trustees of the institution a few years ago. There are more than twice as many patients here now as there were in 1900. The number of patients in the hospital on February 15 for each of the past five years, as obtained from the records, is as follows: 1900, 559; 1901, 783; 1902, 767; 1903, 901; 1904, 1,126; 1905, 1,398. It will be seen that the number of patients has more than doubled in the past five years. The decrease in the number of 1903 over that of the year before was due to the building conditions at the time. The state has been generous to the Massillon institution since its founding and has increased its capacity wonderfully within the past five years. The last general assembly appropriated money for a new cottage, which will be erected this summer. The foundations were built last fall. In many other ways the state has done all in its power to make the Massillon institution the equal of any ever constructed. The present capacity of the hospital is taxed to its utmost, as are all of the state hospitals of Ohio. A new hospital will be built near Lima within two years. A movement has been started to have the state construct a hospital chiefly for the criminal and dangerous insane but nothing can be settled about the matter until the meeting of the general assembly.

The death of W. H. Drew, the head baker, which occurred Thursday afternoon very suddenly, removed one of the few survivors from the hospital who came to Massillon when the institution was opened. Mr. Drew had been head baker all these years and had charge of the improvements made in his department as the capacity of the hospital was increased. The bakery of a necessity had to keep pace with the march of events and it is said that no hospital in the state is so well equipped and so conveniently arranged as that built under the direction of Mr. Drew. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon from the late residence in South Erie street.

Work will be resumed on the new cottage as soon as the weather will permit the laying of brick.

Superintendent and Mrs. Eyman spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Cleveland.

The weekly dance was held Thursday instead of Friday evening because of a concert in the city on the latter evening.

It is expected that the Presbyterian church choir will furnish music at the Sunday afternoon service in William McKinley hall. The Rev. S. K. Mahon will conduct the services.

Dr. Eyman was called to Dalton Friday afternoon to hold a consultation with a local physician.

## TWO SHAFTS TO MINES.

### Attorney General Says Law Affects All Mines in State.

Columbus, March 3.—Several days ago State Mine Inspector Harrison submitted a mining law to Attorney General Ellis for an opinion as to whether in shaft mining, any mine could be opened for the production of coal, there being but one opening. There are many small mines in the state of that character, with but one opening, and it has been heretofore held allowable to operate them as long as not more than twenty persons were employed in the mine. Mr. Ellis, in his opinion rendered Thursday, held that such mines can not be operated all for the production of coal and miners can enter and work in them only for the purpose of making a second opening.

## BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed, when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

## Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine bringing a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

25c each will be given for a copy of Semi Weekly Independent of January 4, 1904, and April 28, 1904.

J. H. Edwards, of Cleveland, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, at her home in West Main street.

Miss Lillian Digel has returned from Wooster where she spent a week with her sister, Miss Estella Digel, at Wooster university.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harter, of Norwalk, are guests of Miss Mary Baltzly at the Baltzly residence in East Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Harter will visit here and in Canton for a week.

Charles Harris was taken to the penitentiary from Mansfield Friday to serve ten years for the theft of \$1.20, or at the rate of one year for twelve cents. Harris held up a young woman at Mansfield at the point of a match box, which, in the dark, served as well as a gun.

W. J. Davies, of Canton, has been appointed state secretary of the Royal Arcanum to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of that official. Mr. Davies will act until the state meeting April 20, when the office will be filled permanently. Headquarters are at Cleveland.

Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Burton have returned from a week's visit in Cleveland where they went to attend the wedding of Miss Mabel Burnham and Mr. Wilbert Landin which occurred on Wednesday in Trinity Cath. dral. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Prescott Burton, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Albert Phillips, who was on her way Friday from her home in Newark, N. J., to Massillon, where she is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. H. Russell, should have reached the city at 9:42 on the Pennsylvania railroad. Her train was delayed by the wreck near Pittsburg and did not arrive until 2 a. m.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church was entertained at the home of Mrs. J. J. Diehlmann Friday afternoon. Miss Dessie Graybill, Miss Olive Smith, Miss May McConnell, Miss Edna Diehlmann, Miss Bessie Meek and Miss Anna Edwards contributed to a programme of music and readings.

The Bluebell club surprised Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wendling at their home in Duncan street Friday evening. Progressive euchre was played at four tables. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. Wensinger and A. Paul. Mrs. Douglass and C. A. Wendling won the consolation prizes. After the games refreshments were served.

Frank L. Sutton, a local B. & O. telegraph operator, broke his leg yesterday while at work in the local office. He was on top of a table when he slipped and fell to the floor, twisting his left leg in such a manner that it was fractured. He was removed to his boarding house at 731 Union street, where medical attention was given him.—Canton Morning News.

Walter Breuneman, of Massillon, has filed a suit against Fanny Breuneman asking for a divorce. He charges that she has been unfaithful to him, extremely cruel and neglected her duties as a wife. At one time, the petition states, she struck him with a glass bottle, and at another time she went after him with a razor, making frequent threats to kill him. Al. C. Eggert is counsel in the case.—Canton Morning News.

Some days ago Frank W. Siffert met with a peculiar accident during which he received a severe cut on the chin. While walking up an incline in the rear of his North East street residence with a bucket in each hand, Mr. Siffert's feet slipped on the icy walk and he landed square on his chin. The result was a complete knockout and for several seconds he had visions and saw sights often experienced by a prize fighter. Mr. Siffert has almost entirely recovered from the fall.

## OBITUARY.

## MISS JESSIE BRUSMAN.

Miss Jessie Brusman, aged 23 years, daughter of Samuel L. Brusman, formerly of Massillon, died at her home in Cleveland at 4:30 Saturday morning. The body will be brought to Massillon over the B. & O. railroad at about 9 o'clock Monday morning and funeral services will be conducted at the chapel in the Massillon cemetery, the Rev. S. K. Mahon officiating.

## MRS. MARTHA MELVIN.

Mrs. Martha Melvin, aged 67 years, died suddenly at her residence in Richville avenue Friday evening. Mrs. Melvin took her noon meal with other members of the family at the table. She became ill in the afternoon and soon serious symptoms developed. Mrs. Melvin was the widow of the late Lyman Melvin. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Jennie Huebke, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; John B. Melvin, of Massillon; William Melvin, of Michigan. Another married daughter lives in the West.

## HOCH INDICTED.

Chicago, March 4.—Johann Hoch has been indicted for murder.

"A dose in time saves a lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Dr. KENNEDY'S  
FAVORITE  
REMEDY

Pleasant to take,  
Powerful to Cure,  
And Welcome in  
every home.

KIDNEY and LIVER CURE.  
Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy  
is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording relief  
in all cases of kidney and liver trouble, such as  
rheumatism, constipation, and weakness, peculiar to  
men. Successful for 15 years. Prepared by  
DR. D. KENNEDY'S SONS, Rondout, N. Y.  
\$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

## DEATH AT COSHOCTON.

Four-Year-Old Eddie Standen  
Passed Away Last Week.

Massillon relatives, including Mrs. Cecil, Miss Daisy Cecil, Miss Bessie Gamble and Miss Etta Reeves, attended the funeral of Edward Standen, aged 4 years, in Coshocton last Thursday. The Independent prints the following obituary notice by request:

A deep sadness prevails at the Standen hotel. Little Edward Standen, the light of the home and the entire hotel, passed away at 11:15 o'clock Monday night. He was four years old, just three weeks ago and was a remarkably bright and intelligent child for his years, the pet of all the traveling men who visited the hotel and perhaps better known than any child of a similar age in Coshocton. He was the idol of his parents' heart and they are almost overcome with the deep grief which has come to them.

One week ago last Friday the little fellow was attacked with inflammation of the bowels and became very ill. Dr. McClain and Dr. Barcroft both did all they could for him and Dr. Lovings, of Columbus, was called in consultation. Then the boy took a turn for the better and it was thought he would soon be well again, but Monday morning he became suddenly worse. Pneumonia had set in and the child's frail system was unable to withstand the additional shock. There was a rapid rise in temperature and a quickening of the little pulse and he lapsed into total oblivion and was kept alive by oxygen. Miss Thompson, a trained nurse from the Protestant hospital at Columbus, did all in her power to nurse him back to life but it seemed the bright soul was wanted in heaven.

Edward was a member of the M. E. Sunday school and was loved by his teacher and fellow scholars. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Clark and the Rev. Kohler Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Besides his parents Edward is survived by the following sisters, all of whom are older: Harriet, Alice, Susan and Caroline.

## DEATH OF RELATIVE.

## James Gauntlett Killed in Mine in Pennsylvania.

S. A. Morgan, of 148 Wooster street, received a telegram from Tremont, Pa., Wednesday evening saying that James Gauntlett had been killed in a coal mine. Mr. Gauntlett was a nephew of Mr. Morgan. The deceased's mother was Mr. Morgan's sister.

Mr. Gauntlett was born in Pennsylvania but had visited relatives in this city and vicinity several times. He was 38 years old and is survived by a wife and one daughter eight years old. Four brothers and five sisters also survive. A number of the deceased's relatives live in East Greenville, Stanwood and other sections of the western part of Stark county. The funeral will be held in Tremont Sunday with interment there.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

## That of Tuscarawas Township to Meet March 10.

The next session of the Tuscarawas Township Teachers' Institute will be held at the Chapel school house, on Friday, March 10 Programme:

Afternoon Session.  
Song.....  
Paper—Selected..... Miss Bertha Rinehart  
Dedication..... Chapel School  
Paper—Selected..... Miss Lucie Stibla  
Recitation..... Chapel School  
Paper—Selected..... Miss Etta Zimmerman

Evening Session.  
Song.....  
Address..... Mr. L. T. Soper  
Duet..... Greenville School  
Address..... Mr. W. P. Walter  
Recitation..... Stanwood School  
Address..... Mr. E. G. Bowers  
Recitation..... Brush College  
Paper—Selected..... Miss Alice C. Stockdale  
Song.....

IF YOU HAD A  
NECK  
As Long as This Fellow,  
and had

SOFT THROAT  
ALL  
THE  
WAY  
DOWN  
TONSILINE  
WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

Want Column ads. pay.

WAS DROWNED IN  
SUGAR CREEK.Death Met in a Peculiar Man-  
ner by Abraham Rearick.

## HE FELL FROM A BUGGY.

With William Saam, of Stras-

burg, He was Driving Up a

Steep Hill in Beach City when

the Conveyance Lurched and

He was Thrown Down an

Embankment.

Beach City, March 2. — Abraham

Rearick, of Strasburg, aged 56 years,

a brother of John Rearick, of Massil-

lon, was drowned in Sugar creek, in

this village, at 8:30 Wednesday even-

ing under peculiar circumstances. Mr.

Rearick was driving with William

Saam, of Strasburg, to look at some

horses which were offered for sale

on a neighboring farm. At the lower

edge of the village, near the

B. & O. tracks, the road lies over

a steep hill, the creek lying direct-

ly below at one side. As the men

were driving over this hill the convey-

ance suddenly lurched and Mr. Rearick

was thrown out. He fell directly down

the steep embankment and into the wa-

ter which at this point is about three

feet deep.

A rescuing party was immediately

formed and a search made for the

body. It was found some distance be-

low the place where the accident oc-

curred. It was taken to the rooms of

a local undertaker and today was sent

to Strasburg. Mr. Rearick was mar-

ried. He leaves a wife, from whom he

was separated some time ago, but no

children. He was a carpenter by trade.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## JUSTUS.

Justus, March 4.—The North Tele-

phone Company has its posts all up to

Justus on the main line.

The Justus United Brethren class

was over to Navarre on Monday even-

ing to the big meeting.

The Wilmet orchestra was at Well-

ington Lash's Thursday evening.

Revival meetings have begun at the

Center church.

A. T. Krichbaum and family were

the guests of J. B. McFarren Sunday.

The Rev. A. Downey, of Navarre,

preached at Justus last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Hall are

still in the community.

The Bunker Hill Company will soon

be ready to go to Navarre.

Mrs. Homer Putman was the guest

of Willis Putman on Thursday.

## A PATIENT KILLED.

## C. B. Lockwood Struck by W.

& L. E. Engine Saturday.

C. B. Lockwood, a patient at the

Massillon state hospital, was killed on

the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad a

few miles north of Navarre Saturday

morning. He was evidently walking

on the track and was struck by the en-

gine of a freight train leaving Navarre

at about 9 o'clock.

No one knows what he was doing so

far away from the hospital and on the

railroad track. He had no business

which would take him to that vicinity.

Lockwood was admitted to the hos-

pital from Summit county about a year

and a half ago. He was slightly de-

ranged and for the last year has been

a gardener at the hospital. Last sum-

mer he had entire charge of Superi-

intendent Eymann's English garden. He

is survived by a wife. The funeral ar-

rangements will not be made until the

family can be heard from.

## CHOPPED FOOT WITH AXE

## Serious Accident of Young Man

Near Navarre.

George Farber, a young man who

lives with his uncle, Solomon Shreffer,

east of Navarre, was chopping wood

Friday afternoon when his ax slipped

and the blade went into his foot, split-

ting it half way to the ankle. He has

been delirious ever since.

Hives are a terrible torment to the

little folks, and to some older ones.

Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never

fails. Instant relief. Permanent cure.

Any drug store, 50 cents.

No Dessert  
More Attractive

Why use gelatine and  
spend hours soaking,  
sweetening, flavoring  
and coloring when



## Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes?  
Everything in the package. Simply add hot  
water and set to cool. It's perfection. Asur-  
prise to the housewife. No trouble, less ex-  
pense. Try it to-day. Flavors: Lemon,  
Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Chocolate  
and Cherry. At grocers. 10c.  
When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE  
CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the  
package. At all grocers. 2 pgs for 25c.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in  
the postoffice at Massillon, March 4 1905:

LETTERS

Reitz, Miss Lizzie

Goss, Mrs. Angie

Mullin, Mrs. Cora S.

Abraham, George

Anderson, Chas.

Babcock, I. A.

Rentz, M.

Bigolo, M.

Brackman, A.

Burg, J.

Busebaum, S.

Carpenter, O.

Cox, H. C.

Curts, Johnson

Dittrich, O.

Earl, James

Eaves, M.

Frankhouser, E.

Gahr, Nemeth

Gents, Wm

Grimes, B.

Himes, H. D.

Hipp, Chas.

Herr, J.

Holtzner, H.

Donald R.

Irving, Gust.

Keough, H.

Lacy, Roy

Lanser, O.

Lendner, H. J.

Loutzer, H. J.

Lyter, Lewis

Manzer, David

Miller, F. G.

Nelson, W. H.

Olney, C. M.

Parke, Wm.

Priner, C.

Rader, R.

Redding, Vernon

Rueckert, Wm.

Shampala, Wm.

Simpson, Ed

Snyder, Rev. C. A.

Stiner, Chas.

Watkins, A.

Weller, Jacob

FOREIGN.

Bucar Dragica

Fiscitello, Antonio

Persons calling for the above named let-

ters, will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

FOR SALE—A life scholarship in

commercial department also a six week's

scholarship in the shorthand and typewriting

departments of Yocum's business school

Address Mrs. Clara E. Finsen, Dalton, O.

Often The Kidneys Are

Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only

urinary and bladder troubles were to be

traced to the kidneys,

but now modern

science proves that

nearly all diseases

have their beginning

in the disorder of

these most important

organs.

The kidneys filter

and purify the blood—